

New York, June 6.—Silver, 66 7-8; lead, 57.35; spelter, 13c; copper, firm, \$28.00@29.25.

The Ogden Standard

FEARLESS, INDEPENDENT, PROGRESSIVE NEWSPAPER.

OGDEN CITY, UTAH, TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 6, 1916.

4 P. M. CITY EDITION

TEN PAGES

WEATHER—Utah: Fair Tonight and Wednesday Slightly Cooler. Tonight With Local Frost; Warmer Wednesday in North Portion.

Entered as Second Class Matter at the Postoffice, Ogden, Utah.

Earl Kitchener and Staff Lost at Sea

NEWS OF DISASTER CASTS GLOOM THROUGHOUT BRITISH KINGDOM

British Officers Were Proceeding to Russia on the Cruiser Hampshire When the Ship Is Blown Up Either By a Mine or a Submarine—Severe Blow to the Allies—Flags at Half Mast and Business Houses Close.

London, June 6.—Admiral Jellicoe, commander of the British grand fleet, has reported to the admiralty that the British cruiser Hampshire with Earl Kitchener, British minister of war, and his staff, aboard, has been lost off the West Orkneys.

Four boats were seen to leave the Hampshire but a heavy sea was running. Only a capsized boat and some bodies have been found.

Earl Kitchener was on his way to Russia. Admiral Jellicoe reports there is little hope that there were any survivors.

The names of the members of Earl Kitchener's staff have not yet been learned. Sir William Robertson, chief of the imperial staff, is in London.

Admiral Jellicoe's report to the admiralty follows: "I have to report with deep regret that His Majesty's ship Hampshire, Captain Herbert J. Savill, R. N., with Lord Kitchener and his staff on board, was sunk last night at about 8 p. m. to the west of the Orkneys, either by a mine or a torpedo.

"Four boats were seen by observers on shore to leave the ship. The wind was north, northwest and heavy seas were running. Patrol vessels and destroyers at once proceeded to the spot and a party was sent along the coast to search, but only some bodies and a capsized boat have been found up to the present. As the whole shore has been searched greatly that there is little hope of there being any survivors. No report has yet been received from the search party on shore.

"H. M. S. Hampshire was on her way to Russia."

En Route to Russia.
Earl Kitchener was going to Russia at the request of the Russian government. He intended to land at Archangel and visit Petrograd and probably go to the Russian front. His mission had chiefly to do with the supply of munitions for Russia.

The earl expected to be back in London for the re-opening of parliament on June 20.

An official statement issued this evening says that Earl Kitchener was to have discussed important military and financial questions with Emperor Nicholas.

Special Editions Put Out.
As soon as the news of Earl Kitchener's death was circulated in special editions of the newspapers crowds started toward Whitehall. That thoroughfare and its extension, Parliament street, were soon filled with persons hoping that the first reports were exaggerated. They found no comfort.

Flag at Half Mast.
Every blind of the big flag which bore the war office was drawn and the flag was at half mast.

The crowds grew greater as the news became more generally known and it was necessary to call out police reserves to control them. In the west end and financial district the news was received with even greater evidences of regret than was the first report of last week's naval battle which made every one feel the British fleet had suffered a severe defeat.

Crowds Greatly Excited.
In Fleet street boys ran from newspaper offices with extra editions loudly shouting the news. The newspapers were almost torn from their hands by surging crowds.

Chief Robertson Named.
London, June 6, 2:10 p. m.—When the news of the sinking of the cruiser Hampshire with Earl Kitchener and his staff on board was received in London the cabinet council was immediately called. Sir William Robertson, chief of the imperial staff who probably will become the head of the war office, Sir Edward Grey, secretary for foreign affairs, Reginald McKenna, chancellor of the exchequer, and David Lloyd George, minister of munitions, were present at the council.

The newspaper reporters at the war office who at the time had not heard the news regarding Earl Kitchener announced: "Neither Earl Kitchener nor Premier Asquith is present."

Who Will Succeed?
The first question asked when the news of Earl Kitchener's death was announced was: "Who will succeed him?" The answer invariably was "Robertson, of course."

Sir William Robertson already had taken over the war secretary's duties temporarily when the secretary started on his journey.

The general has the full confidence of the country. While he cannot become secretary of war until he is raised to the peerage, a member of the house of Lords might be put at the head of the war office with the understanding that the general, like Earl Kitchener, would have a free reign.

Business on the stock exchange was suspended when the news of Earl Kitchener's death was received. The members stood idly about the door discussing the nation's loss.

The markets had been firm all day on the Russian report of the victorious inauguration of an offensive movement and closed subdued.

Accompanying Earl Kitchener as his staff were Hugh James O'Beirne, former councillor of the British embassy at Petrograd, and former minister at Sofia; O. A. Fitzgerald, Earl Kitchener's private military secretary; Brigadier-General Ellershaw, and Sir Frederick Donaldson.

Premier Asquith was to have attended the luncheon today of the Imperial Council of Commerce and was expected to deliver an important speech there, but he was absent because of the news of the loss of the Hampshire with Earl Kitchener and members of his staff.

There is no question that the tradition of recent times picturing Earl Kitchener as a man of extremely plain life was over colored. The story that the first thing he asked for when he took charge of the war office was an iron bed on which to sleep there, was a fiction. The government gave a handsome mansion, York house, which is a part of St. James palace, for a residence at the beginning of the war. He surrounded himself there with costly art objects of which he was an enthusiastic collector.

Lord Kitchener was one of the first public men to announce to the world that he would follow the appeal of King George to the nation to abstain from the use of alcohol during the war.

On the stock exchange no news since the outbreak of the war caused such bitter feeling against the German members as did the announcement of Kitchener's death. After the close the members met and adopted a resolution asking the committee publicly to expel the German members.

Earl Kitchener was appointed secretary of state for war on August 8, 1914, a few days after Great Britain's declaration of war on Germany. He was regarded as England's greatest soldier and the decision of the government to entrust him with supreme direction of the war was received by unanimous approval.

As the war progressed and Great Britain's deficiencies in certain directions, particularly in regard to shortage of artillery ammunition became apparent, Earl Kitchener was subjected to severe criticism, led by Lord Northcliffe. The secretary was charged with responsibility for failure to foresee the extraordinary demand for heavy shells and as a result the ministry of munitions was formed with David Lloyd-George at its head.

Earl Kitchener's responsibilities were further lessened by the appointment of General Sir William Robertson as chief of the imperial staff in December of last year. It was reported at that time that friction had arisen between Earl Kitchener and Field Marshal French, then in command of the British forces in France. Shortly after the appointment of General Robertson, Field Marshal French relinquished his command.

Notwithstanding the criticism directed against Earl Kitchener, his great accomplishments during the war are recognized universally. Foremost of his achievements in the creation from England's untrained manhood of a huge army. At the beginning of the war Great Britain had only a few hundred thousand trained men. Today more than five million men are enrolled for the various branches of the service.

There have been no recent reports of Earl Kitchener's movements. He was last mentioned in the cable dispatches of Friday when he went to Westminster Palace to be questioned by members of the house of commons who were not satisfied with the conduct of the war. No intimation was given that he intended to leave England.

TORNADO SWEEPS THROUGH CITIES
Reports today of the tornado that swept parts of Arkansas and Mississippi indicate casualties as follows:

Jackson, Mississippi, two white, six negroes killed; fifty injured.

Heber Springs, Arkansas, eighteen negroes killed; twenty and twenty-five whites killed more than fifty injured.

Cabot, Arkansas, three dead, a dozen injured.

German town, Arkansas, one negro killed.

Judsonia, Arkansas, seven negroes dead, many whites injured; reports last night said 25 dead and 50 injured.

Greenland, Arkansas, one dead; six injured.

Pordyce, Arkansas, five whites killed.

Hot Springs, Arkansas, four killed.

eight injured; reported last night. Morrilton, Arkansas, two negroes killed, several persons injured.

Vicksburg, Mississippi, three whites killed.

Jackson, Miss., June 6.—Eight persons, two white and six negroes were killed and about fifty others injured, some seriously, by a tornado which swept through the western section of this city early today. Many homes were demolished or damaged.

Little Rock, Ark., June 6.—Telephone reports this morning from Heber Springs says between 20 and 25 white persons were killed and more than thirty injured in the tornado which struck that place yesterday. The entire west portion of the city is in ruins.

Foolish Stories Denied.
New York, June 6.—Colonel Roosevelt when informed here today that there were persistent reports that he had telephoned to Chicago that he would head the Progressive ticket if Justice Hughes should be named by the Republicans, characterized the reports as "among 30,000 which it would be silliness for me to attempt to answer."

Violent Battle Raging Along Russian Front for 200 Miles

Petrograd, June 6, via London, 6:10 a. m.—It is estimated that the Russians in their new offensive campaign on the southwestern battle front are opposed by forces numbering between 600,000 and 650,000. The line between the Pripiet marshes and the Rumanian border is more than 250 miles in length.

Petrograd, June 6, via London, 7:24 p. m.—The Russians continue to develop the successes won by their newly inaugurated offensive. It is reported that up to the present time they have captured 25,000 men, seventeen cannon and fifteen machine guns.

Amsterdam, June 6, via London, 4:23 p. m.—Dispatches from Vienna report that a violent battle has been raging during the last 24 hours on the Russian front along a sweep of 300 kilometers (about 200 miles). The correspondents describe countless waves of Russian infantry being sent into the battle.

General Brusiloff who is believed to be in command of the Russian forces on this front seems, according to the advances, to be following the tactics pursued by the Russians in the Carpathians, making attacks in mass in an effort to break through the hostile line.

Great Britain today is mourning the loss of her most noted military chieftain, Field Marshal Earl Kitchener, head of the British war office. Earl Kitchener, with members of his staff on their way to Russia, were on board the British cruiser Hampshire, sunk last night off the Orkney islands, either by a mine or torpedo. It seems certain that Earl Kitchener with all others on board the warship have been lost.

London dispatches indicate the probability that Sir William Robertson, chief of the imperial army staff who is in London, will become the new secretary of war.

Russians Face Great Army.
The Russians in their drive along the front from the Pripiet marshes to the Rumanian border are, according to Petrograd, confronted for the most part by Austrians estimated to number between 600,000 and 640,000. Petrograd has reported notable successes in the initial attacks.

The German infantry once more has been thrown into the fray in charges on the French front northeast of Verdun but, according to Paris, the assaults lacked the intensity of previous rushes and were entirely unsuccessful.

Paris, June 6.—Noon.—Two attacks by the Germans on the French lines between Fort Vaux and Dambloup on the Verdun front were repulsed by the French last night, according to an official statement issued by the war office today. The heavy bombardment of Fort Vaux continues with intermittent cannonading on the west front.

The text of the statement says: "On the right bank of the Meuse two German attacks last night against our positions between Vaux and Dambloup resulted in complete failure. "No change has been recorded in the situation at Fort Vaux which the enemy is bombarding with violence. "There has been continued intermittent cannonading on the remainder of the front."

Fort Vaux Center of Fight.
Paris, June 6, 1:20 p. m.—Fort Vaux, one of the northeastern defenses of Verdun, continues to be the center of German efforts but the French still hold the main fort and all approaches except the northern most in which the Germans gained lodgment several days ago.

The Germans are now directing their efforts toward bringing up masses of reinforcements through the ravines between Vaux and Dambloup which are gradually wearing down the determined resistance of the French. Although two infantry attacks were made yesterday they lacked the intensity of the previous rushes. The conclusion is drawn by French com-

manders that the heavy recent losses of the Germans are compelling them to proceed less vigorously for the moment while they are re-forming their scattered and decimated units.

Berlin, June 6.—Via London, 4:30 p. m.—French troops on the right bank of the river Meuse in the Verdun sector last night made four determined efforts to eject the Germans from positions on Fumini ridge, says the official statement issued today at German army headquarters. All the attempts were repulsed by the East Prussian regiments with especially heavy losses, the statement adds to the attackers.

The text of the statement says: "Western theater: On the eastern bank of the Meuse after renewed and very heavy artillery preparation the positions of our brave East Prussian on Fumini ridge were four times attacked during the night without the slightest success. The enemy suffered especially heavy losses from our combined artillery curtain, machine gun and infantry fire."

Belgian Forces in Africa.
Havre, France, June 6, via Paris.—The Belgian forces operating in German East Africa have penetrated 125 miles into the enemy's territory since the middle of April, according to an official statement issued by the Belgian war office.

The statement says: "At the end of May the situation of our forces in German East Africa was as follows: Our left column rested on the river Kagera. Our center had crossed the Akankara where the enemy forces were reported to have concentrated, our right column approaching the town of Usumberia. "According to the prisoners the enemy is demoralized by reverses. A provisional government has been established by us in Ruanda. "The town of Usumberia is the capital of the German province of Urumu, on the east shore of Lake Tanganyika."

Big War Credit Urged.
Berlin, June 5, via London, June 6, 7:30 a. m.—The government introduced a bill in the reichstag today asking for a war credit of twelve billion marks. Various new tax bills including the bill for the special tax on war profits, were advanced to their third reading.

King Alfonso Asked to Aid.
El Paso, Texas, June 6.—At a meeting of Spanish subjects in Mexico City resolutions were passed calling upon King Alfonso to join with the Latin countries of both continents in urging the United States not to interfere with Mexican affairs, according to an official message received here today by the Mexican consulate.

PRESIDENT OF CHINA IS DEAD

Yuan Shi Kai Dies in Palace Surrounded by Family—Suicide Stoutly Denied.

OUTBREAKS UNLIKELY

Li Yuan-Hung, Vice President, to Take Presidential Oath—Chinese Rush to Legation.

Shang Hai, June 6.—Peking advices announce the death today of Yuan Shi Kai, president of the Chinese republic. The cause of his death is given as uremia.

At a meeting of the cabinet a feeling of confidence was evident that the government would be able to maintain order.

Probably because of the strict censorship news regarding the situation at the capital is meager.

Suicide Stoutly Denied.
Yuan Shi Kai died at 1 o'clock this morning in the palace surrounded by his wives and older children. Rumors that he committed suicide are stoutly denied by high officials.

The commandants of the legation's guard, including the German and Austrian, met today and discussed the situation here, coming to the decision that rioting was unlikely. The American and British commandants advised their nationals living outside the legation quarter that it was safe to remain there for the present.

Li Yuan-Hung will take the presidential oath tomorrow.

Chinese are rushing into the legation quarter, taking their valuables with them and engaging hotel accommodations there.

Yuan Shi Kai had been ill for several days with stomach trouble, which was followed by a nervous breakdown.

Quiet prevails today in the capital. The death of the president apparently solves the heated political crisis. Li Yuan-Hung's succession to the presidency meets the demands of the leaders in the southern provinces.

Yuan Shi Kai was reported to have been taken seriously ill on May 28. At that time dispatches from China said it was believed in Peking that the president had been poisoned but this report was denied by the Chinese ambassador at Washington who insisted that the president was not even ill.

Died While Storm Gathered.
Yuan Shi Kai died while the storm of revolution was gathering in increasing strength. The revolt broke out in December, 1915, when the president announced his intention of establishing a monarchy and ascending the throne as the first emperor of a new dynasty. His coronation was set for early in February of this year, but was postponed indefinitely owing to the extraordinary rapidly with which the revolution spread through southern China. Several attempts were made upon the president's life and a bomb was discovered in the imperial palace.

Monarchy Strenuously Opposed.
The establishing of a monarchy was strenuously opposed by Japan and the final abandonment of the plan was largely credited to the representations made by Tokyo.

The revolt progressed, however, and in March the governors of the Chinese provinces demanded the resignation of the president. In May the provinces of Shansi and Shantung announced their independence and a provisional government was established by the generals commanding the revolutionary forces in the south. President Shi Kai announced on May 26 his intention to resign when a suitable successor was chosen.

A little later that the president intended to take refuge in Japan and dispatches from Tokyo said that he was negotiating for a residence in the Japanese capital.

Li Yuan-Hung Succeeds.
Li Yuan-Hung, who becomes president of China in the regular course of events would remain in office until October of next year when the term of five years for which Yuan Shi Kai was elected would expire. Owing to disturbed political conditions, however, his term of office is uncertain.

Li Yuan-Hung is reported to have been in sympathy with the rebel movement although little has been heard of his activities in recent months. The state department at Washington was advised May 17 that he had been elected president of four seceding provinces in south China.

Li Yuan-Hung is 52 years old. He served on a cruiser during the Chinese-Japanese war and later entered the army, holding several commands and spent two years in Japan to study fortifications.

On the outbreak of the revolution at Wuchang he was coerced into accepting command of the revolutionary forces whose operations he directed. He was mainly instrumental in arranging the Shansi peace conference and after the abdication of the Manchus was elected vice president and appointed chief of the general staff. He was made a general and in October 1913 was re-elected vice president.

Washington, June 6.—A cablegram to the state department today from American Minister Reinisch at Peking announced the death of Yuan Shi Kai, president of China.

The minister's message, dated at Peking at 11 a. m. today, said Yuan died last night and that Premier Tuan Chi Jui had announced that he would give his full support to the vice president, Li Yuan-Hung. No details of the president's death were given and no mention made of the widely circulated and officially denied reports that he had been poisoned.

Order to Be Restored.
It is generally believed here that the accession of Li Yuan-Hung to the presidency will make possible early restoration of order in China and bring the revolting and loyal provinces together. Li has occupied a peculiar position, having taken sharp issue with Yuan in opposition to the restoration of the monarchy and being thoroughly imbued with republican ideals.

Li is declared to be one of the most popular men in China because he has abstained from factional quarrels and has a reputation for high integrity.

Mrs. Bacon—I understand one can learn different languages from the phonograph.

Mrs. Ebert—Well, since our neighbor got his, I know my husband has used language I never heard him use before.

TWO OGDEN MEN ARE KILLED IN NIGHT WRECK ON THE D. & R. G.

Bodies of Arthur M. Campbell, Sr., Engineer, and William Schaefer, Fireman, Brought to Ogden on Train Arriving at Noon Today—Arthur L. Jensen, Mail Clerk, Injured—Derailed Engine Strikes Engine Standing on Sidetrack at Colton, Utah.

The Dead.
ARTHUR M. CAMPBELL, SR., engineer, 238 Twenty-second street, Ogden.

WILLIAM SCHAEFER, fireman, 154 Twenty-seventh street, Ogden. FOUR UNIDENTIFIED TRESPASSERS.

The Injured.
Arthur L. Jensen, mail clerk, 629 Twenty-second street, Ogden; severe bruises and possible internal injuries.

M. H. Babcock, Denver, Express messenger; slight bruises.

Six men are dead and two injured as the result of Denver & Rio Grande passenger train No. 15 going into the ditch at Colton, Utah, about 1:30 a. m. today, the accident being one of the worst that has occurred in the state in recent years. Arthur M. Campbell, Sr., engineer of the wrecked engine, was instantly killed, an examination of the body showing two large cuts at the base of the skull and a broken neck.

William Schaefer, the fireman, had his right foot cut off, his face and neck badly scalded and his body bruised. He was removed from the wreck alive, but died of his injuries at Colton, shortly after 7 o'clock.

Arthur L. Jensen, the mail clerk who was at first reported dead, was severely shaken up and the full extent of his injuries was not known at a late hour this afternoon.

The express messenger, M. H. Babcock, received only minor bruises and was able to continue on his run.

It is thought that the four tramps were instantly killed as their bodies were found to be badly mangled when removed from the wreckage.

None of the passengers, brakemen, or baggage men were injured and Conductor George King of Ogden, who was in charge of the train, also escaped without injury. But little definite information concerning the cause of

the accident, other than that it was a derailment could be had from local Denver & Rio Grande officials up to a late hour this afternoon, they being unwilling to express themselves as to its cause, until an official investigation is completed.

Conductor King, who superintended the removal of the bodies from the wreck and came to Ogden with them on a special train, arriving at 12:30 o'clock, stated he had not determined the cause of the disaster even to his own satisfaction.

Unofficial information, however, that is given considerable credence, is that train No. 15 was being pulled into Colton by two engines, when the tank of the helper jumped the track, derailing the regular engine driven by Mr. Campbell. The derailed engine toppled over, side-swiping a work engine standing on one of the sidetracks. The train was running several hours late out of Denver and was taken in charge at Helper by Conductor King, Engineer Campbell and their crew.

The wreck blocked traffic several hours. It was after 7 o'clock before a special train could be started out of Colton with the bodies of the engineer and fireman, for Ogden and it arrived here at 12:30 noon, being met at the station by a large number of friends and relatives of the deceased and the injured mail clerk. A number of relatives of Mr. and Mrs. Campbell met the special at Salt Lake City and came to comfort the widow and her children. The body of Mr. Campbell was taken to the Lindquist mortuary and that of Mr. Schaefer to the Kirkendall mortuary, to be prepared for burial.

Arthur M. Campbell, Arthur Miller Campbell was born in Salt Lake City, May 17, 1850, the son of Robert Lang and Geannie Miller.

(Continued on Page 7.)

OLD GUARDS IN NIGHT SESSION

Secret Meeting of Republicans and Progressives—Smoot Proposes Theodore E. Burton.

OHIO MAN REJECTED

Man Who Can Draw From All Sections Wanted, Otherwise, Compromise Talk Is Futile.

Chicago, June 6.—How Progressive leaders at a secret conference with old guard Republicans late last night declined to consider Theodore E. Burton of Ohio as a compromise candidate for the Republican presidential nomination became public today.

Senator Smoot presented Mr. Burton's name. In company with Representative McKinley of Illinois he called on Governor Johnson of California, William Allen White of Kansas and Horace Wilkinson of New York, the Progressive steering committee, and said he was ready to talk compromise.

"We think the time has come for nominating a compromise candidate," he was quoted today by a Progressive leader as saying. "He is a man who will unite us, draw heavily from the German and pacifist vote and carry us to victory next fall."

"Who is he?" chorused the Progressives.

Smoot Names Burton.
"Theodore E. Burton of Ohio," Mr. Smoot replied.

For a moment there was silence. Then Governor Johnson sprang from his chair and began walking back and forth across the room but saying nothing.

Another of the Progressives finally spoke.

Progressives Turn Him Down.
"You have expressed the real vital difference between the Republican and Progressive parties in their methods of selecting candidates for the presidency," he said. "You would name a man who can pick up the scattered vote of factions here and there. We want a candidate who can draw from all sections of the country and until we can agree upon such a man all talk of a compromise is futile."

A few minutes later the old guard trio withdrew further discussion of candidates.

Hughes Boom Overdone.
Chicago, June 6.—Political leaders who profess to be willing to accept any man for the presidential nomination of both Republicans and Progressives are trying today to determine

whether Justice Hughes has been strengthened or weakened by the temporary concentration of all forces upon him with the avowed purpose of eliminating Colonel Roosevelt as a Republican possibility. Unquestionably the effect of the Hughes drive has been to place the whole field of candidates against him.

Comments on Speech.
The latest elements to be brought into consideration today were Justice Hughes' speech in Washington yesterday touching upon Americanism, discussion of Senator Lodge of Massachusetts as a compromise candidate for the Republican nomination, likely to command the support of Colonel Roosevelt.

PLANNING REPLY TO CARRANZA

Diplomatic Circles Deeply Interested Over Prospective Attitude of President Wilson.

Washington, June 6.—The United States' reply to General Carranza's last note was up for consideration at the cabinet meeting today. In diplomatic circles interest was evident over the prospective attitude of President Wilson toward Carranza's insistence on another declaration before the United States of its intentions toward Mexico.

Marathon, Texas, June 6.—Captain Andrews, commanding the forces of the Sixth cavalry at Buquillas, has sent a detachment to Glenn Springs to investigate the rumor of another raid by Mexican bandits in that district. No evidence to support the rumor has yet been received here.

ROOSEVELT FAVORS GENERAL WOOD

Oyster Bay, N. Y., June 6.—The nomination of General Leonard Wood for the presidency would be "acceptable" to Colonel Theodore Roosevelt as a solution of the situation at Chicago, according to two visitors who called upon the former president today just before he left for New York to visit his publishers. They asserted that Colonel Roosevelt told them that while he "was neither for nor against any candidate," General Wood would be "the most acceptable to him" and that he would "throw his hat in the ring and go out and work for him as a candidate who was thoroughly United States" and whose election would mean the return of the true spirit of Americanism.